Approved For Release 2008/11/04: CIA-RDP80-00810A007100790005-5 CLASSIFICATION SECRET/NOFORN CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT INFORMATION REPORT 25X1 CD NO. 1 July 1955 DATE DISTR. COUNTRY Czechoslovakia NO. OF PAGES **SUBJECT** ٦ Hron Metal Foundries in Svaty Kriz nad Hronom NO. OF ENCLS. PLACE 25X1 (LISTED BELOW) **ACQUIRED** SUPPLEMENT TO DATE OF REPORT NO. INFO. 25X1 THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSI OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE IS, SECTIONS 79: AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIFT BY AN UNAMPHORIZED FERSOI IS PROMINITED BY LAW THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS PORE IS FRONTISTED. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1 The aluminum works in Svaty Kriz on the Hron has been enlarged and is continually being improved. Mest of the raw materials are imported from Hungary; a small amount of this material is produced in Czechoslovakia. The plant concentrates on the production of aluminum ingots. Semi-finished products represent only a small percentage of the output. The plant is assumed to be headed by Dr Ing Hranicek (fnu), who frequently visits the USSR. In 1953, the labor force of the plant amounted to 1,800 men, in 1954 to approximately 2,500 men and, on 1 January 1955, to 2,800 men. The figures do not include engineers and employees. 3. The largest laboratory for the aluminum production of the satellite countries is allegedly located in Swaty Kriz. The laboratory which has the character of an institute, centinually conducts courses, allegedly held in Russian language. In 25X1 early January 1955, the hetel of the plant quartered some 100 persons including Czechs, Slevaks, Peles, Hungarians and 2 Albanians, 25X1 Comment. Known as the Bron: Netsl. Houndries (Acceptuty Bron) Comment. The aluminum works in Svaty Kriz and Hronom, the only aluminum works in Czecheslevakia, started eperations in September 1953. According to schedule, the eutput of the plant was to cover 10 percent of the Czech aluminum needs in 1953 and 72 percent of the Czech aluminum in 1954. Since Czechoslovakia has a yearly need of 10,000 tens of aluminum, the production of the plant is believed to have amounted to 1,000 tens in 1953 and 7,000 tens in 1954. In 1954, 80 new electrolytic tanks were reportedly put in operation. The size of the tanks and the strangth of current used are unknown.

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